

Appendix

Washington Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. JAMES D. MARTIN OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 3, 1965

Mr. MARTIN of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, under permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include my report to my constituents of February 11, 1965:

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE CONSIDERS
APPALACHIA BILL
(Washington Report From Congressman
JIM MARTIN)

The Committee on Public Works, of which I am member, is considering the Appalachia bill at the present time. This is one of those pieces of legislation upon which a Member of Congress must search the deepest recesses of his conscience to find the answer as to how he should vote. One thing is certain, when a bill comes before the House a Member must vote either "Yes" or "No." It is not possible to say, "Yes, but * * *." There is no argument with the objectives of the Appalachia bill. All of us are concerned with the poverty of some of our people. I am deeply aware that there are those in the 7th District who are victims of poverty through no fault of their own. We should and must find a way to help them.

The problem arises in considering what the present proposal will do. Congress is being asked to vote billions of dollars of your money to help better the economic condition of a part of our country. Some of this money will be spent in our area, in the counties of the 7th District. Here are some of the questions in connection with the bill demanding an answer:

"How much of the total money will be spent in Alabama? Will the funds be used to help those in need or will they be used instead as a political slush fund? Are the funds going to be spent on legitimate projects which will bring lasting benefits to our people? How much of the money is going to States which do not have critical problems?"

To find answers to these questions I intend to thoroughly study the bill, take part in its consideration before my committee where I will have an opportunity to question its sponsors and those who will administer it. Only after such thorough consideration will I make up my mind on how I will vote.

Of one thing you may be sure, I will not use the poverty of some of our people for political purposes. I will vote my honest convictions in what I believe to be the best interest of the people I represent. I shall report my vote and the reasons for it to you so that the people will be the final judges of my action.

ALABAMA DEFENDED

I was proud to be a member of the Alabama delegation in the House last Thursday when we presented a united front in defense of the people of Selma and other communities in our State. For days we had been reading distorted stories of happenings in Selma. We were able to put into the RECORD facts which the people in other sections of the Nation had not had the chance

to read. We showed that the people of Selma were making a conscientious effort to obey the law and that racial tensions and hatreds were being stirred up by imported agitators whose main purpose in continuing racial tensions rather than helping to find proper solutions to trying problems.

BRIEFS OF THE WEEK

A startling exposure of Soviet piracy was made this week by Prof. John Isaacs, director of the Scripps marine life research program. He disclosed that a Navy radar picket ship chased a Russian fishing trawler away from an anchored buoy 150 miles off the coast of San Diego. The Russians had stripped the buoy of instruments. This was not the first case of such piracy. The Russians know we are ahead of them in learning the secrets of the sea, and a shortcut to catching up is to frisk our research buoys and steal our equipment.

Here are some facts on spending during the last 4 years of Democrat administration: 1961, spending \$99.5 billion or \$2.3 billion more than was received; 1962, spending \$107.7 billion or \$5.8 billion more than was received; 1963, spending \$113.8 billion or \$4.1 billion more than was received; 1964, \$120.3 billion or \$4.8 billion more than was received. The outlook for fiscal 1965 is for spending \$121.3 billion or \$4 billion more than will be taken in, and the forecast for 1966 is spending amounting to \$127.4 billion with an additional \$4 billion deficit. Yet we are being told this is a frugal administration.

I am happy to report that my wife, Pat, is enjoying an active part in the political life of Washington. She was elected as treasurer of the 89th Congress Club, an organization of the wives of Members who were newly elected in November.

The Crisis in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 3, 1965

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, Columnist Arthur Hoppe has written two recent columns covering his views on current subjects—the peace feelers for the settlement of the Vietnam war and the personal relationship between the President and the Vice President. The latter column appeared on August 31 in the San Francisco Chronicle and the other one appeared on September 1. The columns follow:

[From the San Francisco Chronicle,
Sept. 1, 1965]

A NEW RECORD IN PEACE FEELING (By Arthur Hoppe)

Some confusion has cropped up about the number of peace feelers we have made in Vietnam. Several administration officials claim we have made 15. Others are using the figure 23. A State Department janitor thought it was 47. And President Johnson keeps saying "countless."

Actually, the discrepancies over the num-

ber of peace feelers is due to the inevitable delay in processing our claims by the International Peace Feeler Certification Committee (IPFCC) in Geneva, Switzerland. The text of an exclusive interview with Herr Doctor T. Homer Pettibone, executive director of the committee, will perhaps clarify the situation.

Question. It is your responsibility, Herr Doctor, to certify peace feelers?

Answer. Yes, and a grave responsibility it is. All nations, as you know, contend they are more peace loving than all other nations. In a crisis, each invariably claims it has extended more peace feelers than the other. In each case we examine the facts and, if circumstances warrant, certify that it is a genuine peace feeler—either an official, a semiofficial or an unofficial peace feeler.

Question. You have three classes of peace feelers then?

Answer. Indeed. There is also class four, trial balloons, and class five, unadulterated hogwash. You'd be surprised how many class five certificates we issue.

Question. What of the delay in certifying American peace feelers in Vietnam?

Answer. Frankly, some American peace feelers have been difficult to classify. Take the American vice consul in Kuala Lumpur who suggested to the British cultural attaché who shopped at the supermarket across the street from the Polish Embassy that he casually inquire of the Yugoslavian butler what concessions the North Vietnamese would make if they were hit daily with 50-pound instead of 500-pound bombs.

Question. Certainly those aren't trial balloons.

Answer. Perhaps not. But what of the State Department aid in Bechuanaland who actually patted a visiting Red Chinese technician on the back? On the surface, a genuine unofficial peace feeler. But we were forced to rule it a case of mistaken identity. As the State Department does not recognize Red Chinese.

Question. A shame.

Answer. Yes. A more moving case before us is the White House official who threw a bottle in the Potomac carrying the message: "Whoever finds this, let's negotiate." The committee agreed it was typical of current American policy in Vietnam—warm, sincere, and unclassifiable.

Question. Is a compromise possible, Herr Doctor?

Answer. Well, we did consider lumping all American claims together and awarding a single certificate for a new world's record in long-distance, marathon peace feeling. But in the end we regretfully rejected them all as uncertifiable.

Question. Good heavens, you mean they were bogus?

Answer. Oh, no. It was a dedicated and bold assault on the peace feeling record. Indeed, never have so many felt so much for so few. But to date, unfortunately, nobody has ever got felt.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, Aug.
31, 1965]

ELBIE JAY, FASTEST DEAL IN THE WEST (By Arthur Hoppe)

Howdy there, folks. How y'all? Time for another tee-vee visit with the rootin'-tootin' Jay family—starring ol' Elbie Jay, who always deals from the top of the deck. If n' it's his deck.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

September 3, 1965

As we join up with ol' Elbie tonight he and his pretty wife, Birdie-Bird, are just a-settin' down to a hand of bridge with the man he loves and trusts above all others, the man he elevated to the second highest office in the land, the unforgettable fighting moderate, Hubert Horatio Whatshis-name. Making a fourth is Mrs. Whatshername.

HUBERT (holding Elbie's chair). Well, well, and how are you feeling tonight, sir?

ELBIE. Always thinking of yourself. Don't forget that I gave you your job. I gave you fame and power. I made your name a household word. And don't you forget it, Homer.

HUBERT. It's Hubert, sir.

ELBIE. There you go, always trying to get your name mentioned. And speaking of that, didn't I see your name in the paper this morning. That's twice in 6 months, Herbert.

HUBERT (blanching). Honest, sir; it was an accident. A traffic accident. I ran over a little old lady and a reporter with an encyclopedic memory recognized my name.

ELBIE. Well, don't let it happen again. There's no room for publicity seekers around here. The papers only got so much space. Now, let's see. You shuffle there, Birdie-Bird. That's it, shuffle them good. And you cut, Higbert. That's right, cut them a couple of times. And I'll deal. Hmmm. I reckon I'll take these 13 cards here and you folks can divvy up the rest, fair and square.

HUBERT. Gee, that's a fine deal, sir. Would you like to bid now?

ELBIE. Seven no-trump.

HUBERT. Gosh, that's a brilliant bid, sir. And I haven't even seen your hand.

Mrs. WHATSHERNAME. I'm afraid I'll have to doub. Ouch.

HUBERT. She passes too, sir.

ELBIE. A fine woman. You may all be seated now. And I'll just lead this little ol' king of hearts here.

HUBERT. A marvelous lead, sir. I'll just have to play my little old three of hearts. Whoops.

ELBIE (thunderstruck). You played the ace.

HUBERT (pale and trembling). Honest, sir. It was an accident. I strategically planned to eat the ace later when you weren't looking. I reached for the three, but my hands were all sweaty and—

ELBIE. Another accident? Hmmm. I always said, Hirschel, that your eyes were set mighty close together.

HUBERT (pleading). Oh, please don't say you don't trust me, sir. I'll kill myself.

ELBIE. What? And get your name in the papers? You wouldn't dare.

Can Hubert find happiness in humble obscurity? If he knows what's good for him? Tune in to our next episode, folks. And meantime, as you mosey on down the trail of life, remember what Elbie's ol' granddaddy used to say:

"Happy is the humble man who don't expect a great deal. But he ain't near as happy as the dealer."

Survivorship Benefits for Servicemen—II

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 3, 1965

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, following my earlier remarks on survivorship benefits, I include as a part of my remarks a table showing the benefits available to a private first class who suffers a service-connected death and who leaves a widow and one child:

SURVIVORSHIP BENEFITS FOR SERVICEMEN DYING FROM SERVICE-CONNECTED CAUSES
ASSUMPTIONS

Private first class, U.S. Army; age 20 at death, death was service-connected, 2 years service at death, 2 years in grade at death,

assumed average monthly pay was \$160, base pay at death was \$148.50 a month; left widow, age 20, and a child, age 1; widow lives out her expectation of life (55.6 years), child receives maximum number of payments, widow does not remarry.

Benefits

Payee	Paying agency	Type of payment	Payment period	Payment rate	Total payments
Widow	HEW	Social security	204 months ¹	\$60.30	\$12,301.20
Child	do	do	252 months ²	60.30	15,195.60
Widow	VA	Social security (38 U.S.C. 412(a))	163 months ³	66.30	10,809.90
Do	do	DIC	667 months	138.00	92,046.00
Child	do	WOEA	36 months	110.00	3,960.00
Total					134,309.70

¹ Until child reaches age 18.

² 204 months to age 18 plus 48 months in full-time training.

³ Beginning at age 62.

Tasks of Teachers and Trustees

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 30, 1965

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend to my colleagues the remarks made recently by Mr. C. H. King, vice president, board of trustees, of the Jackson Public Schools. Mr. King spoke on the subject, "Tasks of Teachers and Trustees," and I think excellently defined some of the items of hard work which are required of teachers and administrators.

Under leave to extend my remarks I include the address:

TASKS OF TEACHERS AND TRUSTEES

(An address made to the professional staff, Jackson Public Schools, Mississippi State Coliseum, Jackson, Miss., Aug. 30, 1965, by C. H. King, vice president, board of trustees).

I

This preschool meeting of the professional staff of the Jackson Public Schools affords the board of trustees a few moments to greet you collectively and to welcome you as you go to your important posts of duty that will combine to give this school district a well-regarded program of public education for more than 38,000 pupils and adults.

As a corps of educators, more than 1,500 in strength, you bring nearly 16,000 years of teaching experience to your tasks. For this talented and skilled know-how to be employed for an average of 9 calendar months, citizens of this district and State have obligated themselves to remunerate you in the total sum of \$8 million.

All of you are graduates of recognized colleges and universities. Many of you hold postgraduate degrees. Numbers of you have reinforced your education further and have made more preparation for your work through extensive travel or by work experience that adds to or sharpens up your professional competence.

II

At the outset I wish to emphasize that the board of trustees takes great pride in the caliber of the professional staff of the Jackson Public Schools and in your effectiveness as teachers and principals. We recognize that numerous demands are made upon you. We know of your personal desire to be

adequate to every call. Aside from your work in classrooms and in school offices we know, too, there are conferences, departmental meetings, in-service education activities, faculty meetings, committee work, parent-teacher meetings, clinics, workshops, and other sessions that make a bid for your time. I am certain these are so regular and insistent that you reach the place where you almost cry out for time to teach and to prepare for teaching. Yet as remote from your immediate responsibility as some of these demands may appear to be, how can you be an effective educational team member unless you counsel, or share, learn, and participate with your colleagues and with others in this common enterprise?

You have not complained. To the contrary your enthusiasm and determination to do your work even better have marked you as teachers to be admired and respected far and near.

May I comment that school board members have extra demands made upon their time, too? Did you know that in the past 5 years, which is the term of office of a school board member in this State, that your school board met 190 times? And because we have wanted to see you at work we visited a school every week of each school session, totaling 180 visits in these 5 years. And we have had to read reports, studies, school publications, proposals, laws, petitions, recommendations, contracts, periodicals on school management, bulletins, court decrees, and memoranda by the reams, it seems, that relate to the operation and administration of these public schools that we serve. We have suspected that our central office staff operates a special press just to keep us reading and studying reports of your work. All of these materials and documents we have had to appraise, or seek more information, debate, and make decisions as they affect you and your work. This is the nature of our extra work—our in-service education, our faculty meetings, our workshops, our PTA meetings, our homework—all of which we have done along with our basic work of making a livelihood in spare time. So I submit that trustees are understanding with you and appreciate the fact that there is more to a public school assignment than in what one's major duty seems to be.

Your wonderful spirit and great energy inspire us, and we are determined that we shall represent all of you and all of our children to the very best of our ability in the management of this excellent school system.

Your unspoken but sensed support and understanding come to us from your warm handclaps, or from your friendly glances. They disclose to us your good will and dedication to this undertaking, and they sustain us in our work as your school trustees and